PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT SNOW STORM OF 1856.

The Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Halifax in a Snow Drift.

NEW YORK SNOWED UNDER.

Detention of the Mails all Over the Northern and Eastern Country.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM IN THE CITY.

Stoppage of the City Railroad Cars, and Mayor Wood's Action Thereupon.

Appearance of the City-Young America Jubilant.

Snow Storms in General-Their Good and Evil Effects --- Theories Thoroupon,

The snow storm that reached this city on Saturday with great visitance. This storm has been felt all alon the Northern Atlantic coast, and is evidently one of our latitude; perhaps not over once in from fifteen to twenty years. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any such Storm has occurred since the time of old Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, twenty-five years ago.

Although this storm has not been of long duration in this city, it extended over an immense area of country.

We have telegraphic dispatches, announcing the presence of the storm from all along the coast, from Washington City to Hailfax, and no doubt but that the storm raged for nearly a thousand miles in a direct line, North and

For some time past, it has been evident this storm has been brewing. The air was filled with moisture on the 2d and 3d inst., and the succeeding cold snap condensed the vapor into snow, and to this circumstance the storm of Saturday is due.

From the dispatches given elsewhere, it will be seen that this was the most severe storm felt at the Eastward

city, as it drifted from the house tops and window sills, and was piled up by the wind in the more exposed places so the height of five, six, and even eight feet. judges think that on a level it reached two feet; but of course most people have a tendency to exaggerate when any marked event of this kind occurs, and the majority of our citizens are of opinion that it was, at least, two and a half to three feet high, One enthusiastic young gentle-man solemnly averred that he saw six feet on a level in Broadway on Saturday night; but as the feet had ancles attached to them, and belonged to three young ladies, his zestimony did not amount to much.

By daybreak yesterday the storm had all cleared away, and the temperature was much milder. The streets had a singular appearance, as the sidewalks were undis-zinguishable from the street, and not an indentation could be seen in any direction in the snow. During the day the sun shone down gloriously in a clear sky, casting a shaded and golden tinge on the steeple, house tops

The city railroad cars were the first to feel the effects of the snow. It was with the utmost difficulty the tracks could be kept clear during the afternoon of Saturday and by ten o'clock in the evening the Fourth avenue cars had stopped running. The Gecond avenue cars next followed suit, then the Sixth avenue, and finally the Third and Eighth avenue lines gave up running, as all attempts to keep the tracks clear proved fruitless. The last mentioned car-stopped running shortly after midnight. People whose Occupations kept them down town until after that time found it impossible to find conveyances to take them home, and much appropriate and difficulty was caused

Yesterday the city railroads, and those extending to the upper end of the island, were so completely blocked lem read down town, but all others, we believe, were their tracks, until stopped by the police, by order o Mayor Wood. On the Second avenue the company suc-secded in partially clearing one track through to Harlem. A plough was started from 122d street about nine o'clock, and shortly afterwards a one horse car, drawn by four horses, made an attempt to follow it. A gentiewhose duty called him to the city, took passage in the cars, as it seemed the only chance of getting down town. very comfortably over the track already broken through the snow by the plough, but was totally regardless of the gails, and run as much of the distance off them as it miles from Harlem, the plough was overtaken, it being stuck fast, although it had eight horses attached to it, and could get along no further without additions power. The horses which had brought the small car thus were immediately detached and hitched on to the plough, when the cortege, which now consisted of ten horses, one pilot, eight drivers, two brakemen and one passenger, started on again, leaving the car alone in the woods, protested on each side by a snow bank five feet high. The remainder of the passage was performed at a very slow rate, but was attended with only one interruption, in the shape of an immense snow arrived at Forty second street at 1 o'sleck, having been upwards of three hours in performing a distance of four

During the day attempts were made by the various railroad companies to clear the tracks, so that the cars could be run to day, when they were stopped by the po-lice, at the instance of Mayor Wood. he having issued an order to the police in the various districts where the city and other railroad tracks pass through, informing them shovel the snow off the tracks unless it is carted away to some proper place. The people would not submit to the companies pilling the snow in front of their doors

hence the mandate of the Mayor. However much the companies may object to this action of the Mayor, there is no doubt but this will receive the sanction of the people. The practice of giling up the sidewalks cannot be too severely reprobated, as it renders our thorough ares impassible, and puts cartmen, back drivers and others to an inconvenience they should not be compelled to suffer. It will be seen what the ratircad there was no manifestation on their part to comply with the Mayor's regulate. The patience of those who live up town and do business in the lower part of the city will be severely tested, if the cars are not running before noon

seven seet in height, and where the wind had full sweep the streets were left bare. Travelling was impeted and the cars were stalled. The snow plough to clear the tracks was buried in au embaukment in Myrtle avenue, and

Notwithstanding the severity of the storm, but very little damage occurred to the shipping in our harbor, so far as heard from. From the fact of its having set in quite gradually, it seems to have been anticipated by those having property exposed to lits violence; and, accordingly the necessary precautions were generally taken to withstand its influence. We have only been able to learn of two vessels that were affected by it, though not to a serious extent. These were the clipper ship Hying Cloud, lying at pier 19 East river, and the bark Hypericu, at the foot of Delancev street. East river. The former, at 11 P. M., was knocked down nearly on he beam ends, but was seen afterwards righted by timber and other appliances. She had no cargo nor ballast on board. The bark, which was made fast to a long bulkbead, parted her bew hawsers, and dropping and swing-

ing around, fell against the wrecking schooner Splendid, laying alongside the pier below. In dropping to lesward her stern tasts checked her, so that she only struck the S. as she swung to, otherwise she would probably have susk the schooner, besides receiving great injury herself The snow seriously incommoded the milkmen, news-paper carriers and others waose business called them out early in the morning. There being no travel during the night, the horses found it impossible to proceed, as the roow in some places reached the breast, and those families who had not been provident enough to provide themselves with milk were compelled to take their coffe without it, a severe affection to those who indulge in the extract of the berry that "cheers but not ine

I abovers were soon employed in cleaning the si tewalks and though five or six thousand person, were at work all day shovelling the snow up, many of the streets at night were almost impassable; and unless the police perform their duty to day, they will continue in that state fo

some days to come.

As might be expected, this storm detained all the the Northern and Eastern mails, and it will be several days before the tracks are in running order. The Sound boats, also, that should have arrived in the city early yesterday morning, did not reach their docks until late

in the afternoon.

The regular mail train from Philadelphia, due at halfpast nine o'clock P. M., yesterday, was detained all along the route by immense and almost impassable drifts of snow, so that it did not reach Jersey City until after 11 o'clock; and, having to slacken speed when just this side of the deep cut, about one mile from the depot, in order to allow a New York and Frie Railroad train to pass, it was found impossible to proceed further. In vain did the engineer exert his powers to the utmost. The snow had drifted like an avalanche, and it was impossible to make four or five locomotives were sent out to their assistance; but up to a late hour the train remained immove able, and many of the passengers walked to the ferry.

The five o'clock Saturday afternoon train from Albany

on the Hudson River Railroad, met with innumerable adventures on the way down. The almost insurmountable Alpine barriers were frequent obstacles, where the cadles of wind had piled up the snow; and after storming brought to a dead stop near Fort Washington. The countenances of the passengers were aghast with dismay. Imbedded in the snow banks, after a long, tedious passage, and no prospect of provisions or Schiedam schhapps, or home. Visions of Arctic sufferings; reminiscences of Dr. Kane's hardships, endurance and expedients for relief, combined with recollections of the HERALD's recent graphic account of the rescue of the Resolute, all combin ed to render them more acutely sensible of itheir woful plight. At length word was sent to Carmansville, and three locometives were sent up to try and drag them out. Several barrels of crackers rnd cheese were also provided by the munificence of the railroad company for the relief of the disconsolate passengers. Our informant left them in this interesting condition—the locomotives making flerce attacks on the snow banks without effecting much execution, and the passengers, with astonishing success, voraciously devouring the crackers and choese. In the meentime, he, with about ten associates not hav-ing the fear of the Maine Liquor law before their eyes, and desirous of getting thoroughly thawed out, made their way through the snow drifts to the nearest tavern, nothing fit to drink left in the house. They fortunately succeeded in chartering an old wood sled just large mough for them to stand upon, and having satisfied th exorbitant demands of the proprietor, they eventually were driven to the city, having made the passage from Albany in about twenty-one hours. The remaining pas-sengers were subsequently brought down in sleighs, and

arrived about two hours later. But notwithstanding the annoyance to the travelling community this storm has caused, it has been hailed with delight by thousands of thoughtless pleasure-seekers, who only see in it another carnival, another opportunity for a wild frolle on the avenues and riding grounds adja-cent to the city. A surprisingly large number of fancy teams were out yesterday gaily adorned, and to-day they will fairly swarm along the road. A great snow storm in this city seems to afflict our people with a kind of insa-nity, and the acme of happiness appears to be driving some poor beast to within an inch of his life, and making all sorts of absurd demonstrations in the snow.

This may all be very fine to those who like it, but the fact is, a snow storm in a great city like this is a serious annoyance, and causes no little suffering and the thousanis of poor people who gatter chips from buildings and overhaul candle boxes and barrels for fuel, celled to suffer all the pangs of cold, as well as these of hunger, until the snow melts from the streets and they can once more pursue their avocations. Indeed times are the livery stable keepers, and the "border salocus for the crazy people who patronize the road. Then the poor horses have to suffer—indeed, the carnage to horsefiesh is incalculable, at a season such as th

Yet it cannot be said that such is the case in the coun severe frost. It acts in this way. A cold wind striking a body of humid air condences it and it falls in the form of on the vapor gives out the latent heat it held, as it we solution. Every drop of water, before it is changed heat, and its sensible heat must fall to 32 degrees. Thus on account of giving out so much heat. The same cau has the effect of prolonging the winter, as the ice that phere before it turns to water.

it manures certain kinds of soil, and acts as a covering to prevent the frost from striking into the earth and so destroying the winter roots and grain. In its fall also it purges the atmosphere of its impurities, and carries large quantities of ammonia to the soil, thereby enriching it. Its effect on men and animals is observed to be most exhibitating. A dog will gamboldfor hours in the falling snow, while human beings—from laughing, gleeful child-hood, to staid old age—become smitten with a kind of

timber trade in the Eastern States. Huge trees are felled on the mountains, and the cost of transporting them to the scaports is much lessened by the facilities afforded by sleds when snow is on the ground; also, in ranny places along the Northern section of our country, where the cold lately has been very severe, the presence of snow will ensure the farmer against the danger of losing his may soon expect to see venison and wild fowl in rearket in great quantities. The snow drifts covering up the retreats of the wild animals, make then an easy prey to the hunter. Deer are very easily caught and the Indian and hunter can easily overtake the

with their snow shoes.

There is one cruel and wasteful trait in our nationa character that should be here mentioned. It is the whole sale manner in which we destroy game. It is often done from sheer wantonness, without any necessity for it whatever. In the year 1832, a great snow storm occurred in Virginia, and as usual immense quantities of game were kided. So great was the have among the beasants that the species almost became extinct in the State and it was eight or ten years before it again be wasteful and ridiculous excess.

The occurrence of a great storm like that of Saturday naturally sets people speculating as to the causes that produce these phenomena. As yet all we know is , that invariable laws govern them; and although they have not been described with the same accuracy as in other meteorological sciences, there are still some incientions of their general tendency. We know that a great snow storm never comes from any other quarter than the Northeast. This is due to the warm vapors that are are met by the cold northeasterly wind, prevalent at this season of the year, the condensation already described takes place and a snew storm is the result. Let but the

northeasterly storms generally begin at the Southwest and travels Northward. Thus the storm of Saturday commenced in Washington early in the morning, and did not reach this city until noon. There is one simple fact that has puzzied philosophers sadly to explain, and that is why water turns white when it takes the form of snow. This is yet an open question, as are also the proceases by which the various colors are produced in flowers. Without pretending to explain the mystery, we leave it to such of our readers as are of a speculative THE NIGHT AND THE STORM ON THE ARA-

GO-HER APPEARANCE FROM THE DOCK, &c The Arego was neat Sandy Hook, when the increasing pelied her to put bask to see for safety. Having taken her position beyond the danger of breakers and bars, she was kept with her head to the wind, under a light pres-sure of steam during the night; and so admirably did she ride out the night-long war of the elements, that the pas-rengers enjoyed their evening amusements of reading, music, whist, &c., as usual, and slept as soundly, (the knowing ones at least,) and with the same sense of security as if the ship was traversing a calm summer sea under the full broad light of the harvest moon. As she came steaming up to her cock through the floating ice of the Hudson yesterday, we noticed that, among the persons collected on the deck awaiting her arrival, such "I tell you she has had a tough time. See Low she is clewed up all snug and tight, with her yards close to the wind like a weathercock." "She looks as if she had laid broadside on, from the sheet of ice that covers her." "And why not-guess she has burnt out three or four hundred tons of coal extra, to say nothing of the extra tons of provisions consumed by the passengers.' "Well, she don't seem to have many passengers aboard."
"They haven't come up yet—they are down below fixing for Sunday, fixing their baggage and all that. Wait till she gets to the dock. You will then see the German's pouring out of her as if they were coming from a grand lager bier celebration at Coney Island." "Ger mans! why the ship's from Havre, and that's in France, ain't it';" "In course it is; but it is a fact that Havre is the place where all the German's come from who have any extra gold and silver. How they get it is none of my business, and I have no objection to their having it. Eather they would have it. It's so much for us in the long run." About half-past two, with the assistance of Capt. Rynder's and the Custom House officials on hand, we boarded the ship as she touched the dock; and were detained on board till past four, the officers and ship's crew meantime being hard at work in steaming and warping her in. The Arago is indeed a noble vessel; a small mountain in size, and a floating fortress in strength, as her perfect soundness in wind and limb, after one of the very stormiest passages on record, will

THE STORM IN NEW JERSEY.

The snow storm of Saturday night interrupted travel upon the railroads terminating in Jersey City. The train which left Philadelphia for New York at 5 P. M. on Saturday, got through at 11% o'clock to a point within the limits of Jersey City, nearly a mile from the depot, where the track is fenced in. The mails and passengers left the train there, and it remained until next afternoon, when

it reached the dapot.

The train which left Jersey City for Philadelphia, reached Burlington, where it was obliged to come to a

The train which left Jersey City at 6 o'clock last even ing, had arrived at New Brunswick at 9 o'clock, and the train from Philadelphia had then reached the same point. Both would reach their destination at midnight.

No train had reached the depot in Jersey City on the New York and Eric Railroad, yesterday, up to 10 o'clock last night. One train was in the cut at Bergen all night. Last evening two or three trains were there waiting, hindered by one of them being off the track. The road was more or less blocaed up through the entire route, but men were at work on the different sections clearing the track. It is probable that before night the trains upon this read will be moving, and the road open it

THE COURSE OF THE STORM. DETENTION OF THE MAILS-UNPARALLELED SE-VERITY OF THE STORM AT THE EASTWARD. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5-9 P. M.

level. The weather to-day has been clear. No New York mail has been received here since Saturday morning. The Philadelphia morning mail of Saturday arrived

here at 1 o'clock this morning. BALTIMORE, Jan. 5-9 P. M. It has been encwing here without intermission since talf-past 8 o'clock this morning. The weather is very

BALTIMORE, Jau. 6, 1856. No trains have arrived here from Philadelphia or the Vest. The roads are all blocked up with snow. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5-9 P. M. We had a severe snow storm here to day. The snow

everal inches deep. A high wind is now blowing. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1856.
All the mails are delayed by the storm. The Pilot lin from New York last night arrived at noon to-day. The Baltimore train of last evening arrived this after twenty-vine hours behind time. It brings no Washing ton mail. The train which left Lancoster yesterday at

terucou ran into a snow bank sixteen miles from Phila delphia, and could not get any farther. Some of the NEW HAVEN, Jan. 6, 1856. The train from New York due here at seven o'clock but night did not arrive till one o'clock this afternoon The canal road cars of Saturday night were fast in the

snow at Plainville to day, with sixty passengers, out of It has beer snowing here since 4 P. M. About four inches of snow has falten. Weather very cold and windy.

A foot of snow in this vicinity fell last night, and driften badly. The afternoon train from New York yesterday bas not yet arrived here. A'l the reads are blocked up Boston, Jan. 5-11.50 P. M. Wind blowing a gale, and snowing hard.

Boston, Jan. 6, 1856. night, and greatly drifted. All the railroads blocked up, and travel is nearly suspended. Despetches from the North and East report the storm as unprecedented for years in severity, but as ye heard of but little damage. The bell boat on the Harding ledge broke adult, and went ashore on Nantucket beach. At Cape Cod, Highland Light, the keeper reports the gale as most seveers. His doors and windows were blown in. The brig Vesta, from Gal tight. Her sails were all blown away. The schoone Mary E- broke adrift and sunk at the marine railway the British schooner Emms, from Lunenburg for New York, is aground, but will float at high water.

A furfous gale and snow storm prevails here. The snow salready four feet deep, and there are no immediat

THE CHEROKEES AND THE MORMONS.—Not long since we noticed that several companies of Mormon emigrants, under the leader-hip of chiefs, had nessed through this State on their way to the Cherokee nation, tears to erect the baneful system of polygany and its attendant abominations, with which Utah is already disgraced. We are glad to learn by advices from the Southwest, that the brethren old not succeed in their mission. The indisastrove them out of the nation, and to-bid the establishment of the beastly alter of Mormonism amongst them. Althonor to the Cherokees, say we, for their conduct.—St. Louis Nate, Dec. 29.

Dramatic and Musical Matters. At the BROADWAY THEATRE, during the week, "King grow in favor with the public. Certainly, no more splendid speciacle ever was presented to the American public. The concluding scenes of the first and second acts are chifs d'œueres of stage effect. This evening, "King Charming" will be given, with a new extravaganza, called "Catching a Mermaid," in which Chapman has a great part. Mr. Blake seems determined to keep up the fire of novelties, and underlines a new drama of novel

The Varieties, under Miss Laura Keene's capable direction, flouriahes bravely. The events of the week have been the production of "Masks and Faces," in which Miss Keene played Peg Woffington capitally; and the domestic drama, "Time Tries All." To-night a new drama is announced: "The King of the Court and the Queen of the Market." All the talent in the company is embraced in the cast, and we may expect something nice.

At Nimo's Garden, the Ravels give to night, first time

this season, the pantomime of "Raoul." M'lle. Robert appears in the new ballet, "Jovita." At Burron's Theatre, "New Year's Eve," "Burton's Directory," and other light pieces, have run well. The above named pieces will be given this evening, with the farce called "Heads or Talls," in which Mr. W.

the farce called "Heads or Tails," in which Mr. W. Reynolds will make his first appearance here.

At WALLACK'S THEATER, "Po-ca-hon-tas" is still the rage. It will be acted sgain this evening, together with "The Little Treasure." The manager has made this a juvenile night, and the performance of the above name

pieces will close at ten o'clock. At the BOWERY THEATRE, this evening, Buckstone's cle ver drama, "Victorine," is announced, with Mr. and Mrs. Ward in the leading parts. Mr. Ward's benefit is anounced for Tuesday.

Excellent performances are announced at Wood's and Buckley's Minstrels this evening. Wood does "Sambo's Dream," and Buckley murders Shakspere in twenty mi-

nounces four "pianoforte recitals" at Dodworth's rooms, the first to take place on Tuesday morning next.

Mrs. Gous announces a series of entertainments at the Bleecker Building, commencing this evening. The Boon Children will give an entertainment at the

Chinese Assembly Rooms on Thursday evening. PHILADELPHIA. - "Fortunio," with Mr. John Drew, Mrz. Sefton, and other clever people, has been drawing well at paration at the Walnut. John and Frank Drew will the two Dromios, and Miss Lizzie Weston and Mrs. John Drew the Antipholuses. Weish's National flourishes. A ballet corps.—Md.les. Zoe, Schmidt, Therese, &c.—is the latest attraction. Mr. Sandford, the manager of the American Opera House, gave five thousand leaves of bread to the poor on New Year's day. Mr. H. Willard opens the City Museum to night, with Miss Kimberly as the star; Robert Jones, stage manager. Among the engagements we hear of Messrs. Conrad Clarke, John Berry, Chas. Wilkinson, (low comediau,) T. J. Worrell, Lingham. Clifford, Stewart, Hemple, Stafford, Page, Van Horn, Juhnson, Williams, Hancker: Mrs. Ada Hiokey, Mrs. Kinlock, Mrs. Lucy Cutler, Mrs. Julia Miles, Miss A. Irving, Mrs. Hackurt, Misses Price, L. Cooper, K. Cooper, Asten

Phillips, and Miss Josephine.

BATTHORE.—Mr. Mardoch has been playing at the Museum, where Mrs. C. Howard will soon appear. The Front street theatre is occupied by Stickney's circus.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- The great event in Washington theatricals—the performance of the "School for Scandal"—with the two Placides, Murdoch, Wallack, Jr., Bass, J. Jefferson, &c., in the cast, came off on Monday. The company did not arrive till 6 P. M., and had no rehearsal, but the performance is said to have been very good.

The prices ranged from fifty cents to \$250, and we hear that Mr. Jarrett cleared \$1,900 by the operation. This week he has the Opera—part of the Academy troupe—for

Boston.-We hear that the Boston theatres are not doing a brilliant business. "The Tempest" at the Boston draws fair houses. The Boston Herald of Friday

The posters for the Boston theatre, yesterday, announced a "fashionable night," and the small bills, with the same announcement, were done on elegantly pink tinied paper. We are sorry that the management have yielded to the solicitations of any persons, be they stockholders, men of wealth, or flunkles, to inaugurate this reirn of snothiem. No true hiend of the theatre would advise such a course. It will be found injurious to the interests of that establishment it it is peristed in. The treasury will inestiably suffer, and on the off-nights the audienses will the miserably thin; for who, in this community, that

with, we presume. We have seen it done. There is The Howard Athenseum and Museum are doing fairly Mr. E. L. Davenport commences an engagement at the Boston theatre this evening.

have been doing very well at Hampden Hait. This even-ing they play "Othello," with Lanergan as the Moor. ROTHTER.—Mr. English's company is in the twelfth

Wick of a successful season here.
RICHMOND, VA.—Mrs. Charles Howard has just com pleted an engagement here. Mr. Chanfrau and Miss Al-

bertine commence this evening.

BUYALO.—A new stockholders' theatre is shortly to be commerced here. At the Metropolitan "Faustus" has been produced, and is having a run. C. Barton Hill and

Miss Alice Gray play the principal parts.

ROCHESTER —Mrs. E. G. Bostwick gave a concert her on Friday. Mr. Guidi, once tenor at the Astor Place Opera House, conducts the Germania Society here. Their second concert is announced for the 11th. The Roches

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mr. Forbes has produced "The Sea of Ice" as his holiday piece, with J. D. Grace and Mrs. Forbes in the principal parts. Miss M. Mitchell com-

mences an engagement to-night.

ALBANY.—Miss Margaret Mitchell concludes an engage ment here on Saturday.
Cancinnam.—Mr. W. J. Florence tad a benefit at the

indulged in the same luxury at the National. Sr. Louis .- The holiday noverty at the People's wa "The Swamp Fox." "Jack Cade" has also been done, and the papers speak highly of Mr. Nagle as Mortimer, and Marianne. Mr. Jas. Bennett was to be the

next star at the St. Louis theatre.

New Crizans.—Mr. Hackett has been playing at the St. Charles. "Still Water Runs Deep," with Miss Robertson as Mrs. Milemay is the latest attraction at the Gayety.

Naval Intelligence. The force employed in the Engineer Department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard has been suspended until spring. by order of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in conusnee of the unfavorable weather for construction, an

the limited state of the appropriations. partuent of Mr. George Steers, Naval Constructor, to complete the dredging of the Ningara's launching channel,

tor a charge.

The U.S. frigate Congress arrived at Alexandria on the 20th of November, from Smyrns.

The U.S. storeship Supply arrived at Alexandria on the 20th of November, from Constantinople.

attend the celebration at lows City of the opening of the Mississippi and Missouri Railway to the capital of Irwa. This unites New York to Iowa City, by way of Chicago, and is half the distance to the terminus on the Pacific of celebration, to-day, will be both important and interestARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Treaty Between Sweden and the Western Powers.

The Despatch of the Peace Ultimatum of Austria to Russia.

MISSION OF COUNT ESTERHAZY TO ST. PETERSBURG

Will Russia Accode to the Terms Proposed?

The Surrender of the Garrison of

Kars to the Russians. Nine Pashas and Sixteen Thousand

Men Prisoners of War. Strong Position of the Russians in Asia

Great Preparetions for the Spring Campaign in the Crimea and Baltic.

Contemplated Emancipation of the Russian Serfs.

Death of Rogers, the Poet, and of Colonel Sibthorp.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The United States mail steamship Arago, Captain Lines. arrived yesterday afternoon from Havre and Southamp

The royal mail steamship Canada arrived at Liverpool from Beston on the 16th ultimo.

The United States mail steamship Washington reached

Southampton on the 17th ult., and sailed for Bremen the

don News that the King of Sweden has ratified a treaty with England and France. The two allied powers guarantee the territorial integrity of Sweden, and the latter engages not to attenate any part of its territory to Russia. The high contracting parties engage to communicate mutually and reciprocally all propositions coming from

and it seemed certain that both Russia and Austria were aware of the fact. A separation between France and England was not to be thought of ; and if the latter has consented to forego any conditions which she may have considered essential to attaining the object both have had in view, it is said to be "more out of deference for her faithful ally than from any conviction of her own as to the necessity of the sacrifice." Count Esterhazy left Vienna for St. Fetersburg on Sunday, the 16th, with important despatches containing propositions for a pacification. This document is unmistakably distinct; and it is stated to be the intention of Austria, in the event of a refusal of her ultimatum by the Czar, to withdraw her ambases

dor from St. Petersburg. Some of the Continental journals speculate upon the re-opening of the Vienna Conferences, while others seem very positive that Russia will consent to nothing which she has hitherto rejected. The London News, in reference t Count Esterhazy's mission, says:-" Blessed is he who expecteth nothing, for he will not be disappointed." presses the existence of strong doubts of the acceptation of the negotiations by the Carr. In his letter of the 17th uit., this correspondent ailudes to a difference which existed between the French and English governments, relawith Russia, and says that rumor mentions the na the King of Sardinia as the principal prompter of the arrangement of the difficulty.

Count Esterhazy's instructions are to return imme-

diately to Vienna, in the event of the propositions of Austria not being accepted by the Russian government. The Invalide Russe announces that Kars was surren dered to Gen. Mouravieff on the 26th November. The and the entire garrison, are prisoners of war.

at Kars, when it surrendered, numbered 120 field pieces and a few heavy slege guns. The garrison is believed to have been about 18,000 strong. The defiles between Kars and Erzeroum are held by Russians. The Military Gazette of Vienna of the 9th ult. says:—

Gen. Babutoff has established his headquarters at Kula and intends shortly to resume the offensive against the slans have good winter quarters in the valleys, and the army is abundantly supplied with all it requires by the for all they receive.

had recovered his influence there.

Captain Maussion de Cande, Captain de Vaisseau of the

French army, has been appointed director of the fort of

that next spring the English army of the East will com-prise six divisions, and will be divided into two corps Parmie, commanded by Generals Campbell and Eyre. Great arrangements were already being made in the Paltic ports for victualling and providing the necessary supplies for the Bratish fleet next spring. Contracts have also been made in Sweden for the French fleet, and it was reported also for an accompanying army.

rrom Russia we learn that the greatest difficulty was experienced in maintaining the paper money in circulawar are chiefly made in paper, so that the Treasury get

In consequence of the impression entertained respect by the negotiations for peace, the money slightly im proved on the 18th. Consols rose one quarter per cent, which was maintained throughout the day. A reaction teck place the fellowing day, and at the close the quotawere:-Consols, 88% to 88% bank stock, 209 to 210. Foreign securities were stoady, the transactions

ring teen generally limited. The corn market centinued without any signs of recorney, and to effect sales a further call of Is. was obliged

In the Liverpool cotton market the demand on the 18th December was limited, and the sales did not exceed 6,000 sales-1,000 on speculation and for import. Proces were

The British Pest Office Secretary has issued the following notice:—In cousequence of the great expense which a fineured in conveying newspapers in mile across the isthmus of Panama, it is found necessary, in order to cover the payment made for this service, to levy, in addition to any postage new chargeable, a transit rate of 21, upon every paper forwarded in the British mails by that route. The following is a table of the rates which will in rature be chargeable on the newspapers in question, and it must be observed that such rates are in all cases required to be paid in advance:—In any British colleny, via Panama, Behvia, Chii, Ecuador, 3d., Peru, 2d., Sandwich islands, via California, 4d., California and Oregon, when not specially addressed via the United States, Ed.

ed. ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.
The Lenden Times of December 18 says:—We regret to state that Mr. Regers, the poet, died this morning, at half an hour after middight, at his hause in St. James place, in the presence of Dr. Beattle and Mr. E. Paine, his attendant.

his attendant.

The United S'ates mail steamship Washington, Capt.
Carrenty, with the German, Freech and English mails,
artived off Cowes morning of the 18th Dec., or wate to
be men. but, in consequence of the reported extremes of
here quantities of ice in the civer Weer, steamed up to

Bouthampton. She awaited information from Brosses before proceeding. The Washington, throughout the royage, experienced strong head gales and heavy weather. There were on board sixty-nine passengers and but a small quantity of specie and carge, owing te the uncertainty of her accomplishing the voyage to Brossen, on the 4th ult, a passenger named Max Krambhaar, of Brunswick, was missed, and it is supposed had fallen overhoard. On the 7th ult, in lat. 45 61 N., leng. 48 22, the Washington signalled the British ship Alliance, of Liverpool, steering about north-west.

The Vienna Medical Gazette of December 15, learns from Warsaw, that Dr. Oppolæer received extreme attenties from the persons attached to the person of the Vicercy. He was met by one of the Prince's adjutants on the from tiers, and is lodged in the Palace. The diagnosis of the famous physician is, that Prince Paskiewitsch is suffering from a cancerous ulcer in the stomach, (perforirender Magen-gescheur). His prognestic is the more unfavorable, because a carbundle of the size of a man's fist has formed near the spine.

formed near the spine.

When the Empress of Austria appeared in the Opera after her recent misadventure, she was received with great enthusiasm by the audience.

In Paris on December 17tic, M. J. R. Pacheco, Envey Entraordinary of Mexico, handed to his Majesty, the Emperor, his letters of recall, as also a letter from the new President of Mexico, General Don Juan Alvarer. The Emperor also received M. Albordi, Charge d'Affaires o the Argentine Consederation.

The Russian Generals assembled at St. Petersburg, have already held meetings at the Admiralty, and at the Ministry of War. At the close of December they are te form a permanent Grand Council of War.

The mentbly account of the Bank of France had been

form a permanent Grand Council of War.

The menthly account of the Bank of France had been published up to Besember 13th. It appears that the metalic reserve has decreased during the month 18,370,334, in Paris, and increased 25,212 801; in the branch banks. The discount accommodation has decreased, in Paris 23,202,716f. and in the departments 14,985,699f. The advances on public securities have decreased in Paris 14,985,699f. and in the departments 2,045,700f. in Paris, and 5,792,800f. in the departments. The Treasury account current has increased 1,377,598f. in Paris, and 4,199,247f. in the departments.

The Manchetter Guardian says:—We understand that

and those of private persons have declined 37,517,852. in Paris, and 4,199,247f. in the departments.

The Manchester Guardian says:—We understand that the statement which has been going the round of the papers to the effect that Mr Ed. Oliver's estate will only page 2s. 6d. in the pound is perfectly erroneous. The creditors have already received a dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound; and, in addition, we may remark that all vessels belonging to the estate already sold, and purchased with his (Mr. Oliver's) bills at 10s. in the pound, were purchased with a banker's guarantee to return 2s. 6d. in the pound. There is also to be taken into consideration the fact that the freights earning by the vessels in the government employ in the Black sea have yet to be handed over to the trustees. In addition to this, there are also soveral ships belonging to the estate yet unsold.

Mille. Dupuis, the actress of the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, on Saturday, 15th uit, appeared before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, to compain that M. Jallabert, editor of the Theatre, had libelled her, by comparing her in offensive terms to a Nuremberg doll. The Tribunal decided that such a style of criticism was not allowable, and as it appeared to have been dictated by personal and mosily, it condemned Jallabert to pay 500fr, inc and 2,000 tr. damages; also to insert the text of the judgment in his paper, and to pay the expenses of inserting it in three other papers of Paris, to be chosen by the complainant.

On the 12th uit. Sir Hamilton Seymour was received in

it in three other papers of Paris, to be chosen by the complainant.

On the 12th ult. Sir Hamilton Seymour was received in special audience by the Emperor of Austria, and afterwards had long interviews with Baron de Bourqueng ad the Ottoman ambassador. In the evening a grant one-quet in honor of the new ambassador was given by France Paul Esterhazy, Count Buol being among the guests.

The Genoa Gazette announces that on the 11th uit, a French steamer entered the port of La Speria, on her way to Mariellies with a prize, having captured a Rassian wassel off Leghern, sailing under Tuscan colors.

The Bracilde Russe, of Dec. 9, contains the following—On the 14th of last month his august highness the Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolasvitch received the biessing of his mother, her Majesty the Empress Alexandra Feodorova, and the consent of the Emperor to his marriage with her lighness the Princes Alexandra d'Oldenbourg, and event es fortunate as this marriage, based upon mutual inclination, cannot fail to soften the grief of the Imperial facility for the cruel less to which, together with the whole empire, it was compelled to submit at the beginning of the present year.

In Hanover the elections for the Second Chamber are

In Hanover the elections for the Second Chamber are over. The liberal party have triumphed in all the large towns. M. Sture, the former premier, has been returned for Ornabruck, and M. Elissen, leader of the radical party, for Celle.

The London Shipping Gazette, of December 18, says Accounts from the Chincha Islands announce that Piece had been made a port of entry. This will effect a considerable saving of time—say one month—in the work of vessels leading guano. There is now necessity for them to proceed to Callag for themes and for clearing manes.

The Terms of Pence Sent to Russia.

[From the London Post, Dec. 17.]

Count Esterbary, the Austrian Amessador at St. Potersburg, was to leave Vienna yesterday for his post, the bearer of the ultimatum whisn Austria has resolved to press upon the acceptance of the Czar. The tenor of the central is no secret. We have repeatedly alluded in this journal to the terms that must be required fram Russia to effect a peace that shall be safe and honorable. The annihilation of the maritime supremacy of Russia is the Black Sea, by the exclusion from its waters of all

the Back See, by the exclusion from its waters of all ships of war-by the dismantling of her fortresses on its coasts—and by the residence of Consuls, who may certify that no purposes but those of legitimate commerce ane ever attempted to be compassed—would be forted the continuation of all rights of interierence with the Sulfan's dominion oref his subjects, and of professessor of a pertion of all rights of interierence with the coasts of a pertion of Bes and continuations of the continuation of the c